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THE HOMERIC DIALECT:

ITS LEADING FORMS AND PECULIARITIES.

BY JAMES SKERRETT BAIRD, T.C.D.

AUTHOR OF "A CATALOGUE OF GREEK VERBS," &c.

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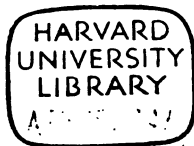
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INTRODUCTION.

The Greek Dialects.

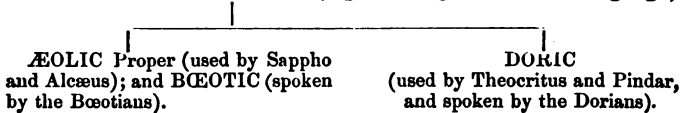
THE Greek Dialects are those provincial peculiarities of speech which distinguished the inhabitants of different countries speaking the Greek language.

All the tribes of Pelasgic¹ origin who settled themselves in Greece and the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, the South of Italy, Sicily, and the Western coast of Asia Minor, originally spoke a common language, from which subsequently branched off the several provincial forms called Dialects.

This ancient or common language is represented by the *Æolic*, and by the *Latin*, which separated from the Greek in the Pelasgic era.

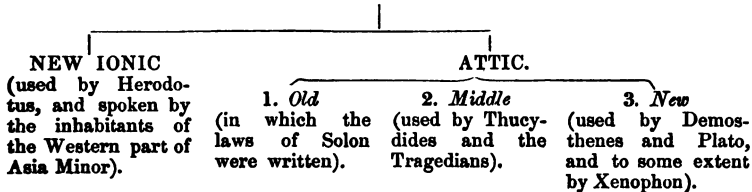
The following will explain the source of the Dialects :—

OLD ÆOLIC (representing the ancient language).



From the Old Pelasgic arose another dialect, the Old Ionic, from which sprung the Attic, thus :—

OLD IONIC.



¹ The Pelasgians, the earliest inhabitants of Greece, are represented as having sprung from Pelägos, a mythical hero, and a descendant of Phoroneus, king of Argos, from which city it was believed by the Greeks the Pelasgi spread to the other parts of the country.

From the original language also arose the language of *Epic* poetry, used by Homer and Hesiod, and sometimes styled the *Homeric Dialect*, though it is not strictly a dialect, but merely the usage of the poet and his followers. It was based upon Ionic, with varieties of the other dialects interspersed.

The *Æolic*, as the more ancient language, was harsh and unpolished. The *Doric*, as closely allied to the *Æolic*, shared the same qualities.

The *Ionic*, on the other hand, was remarkable for a peculiar softness and weakness shown in the resolution of syllables, accumulation of vowels, and the use of labial and lingual sounds.

The *Attic*, which sprung from the Ionic, took a middle course, rejecting the harshness of the Doric, as well as the excessive smoothness of the Ionic, and thus became the most polished and refined of all the dialects.

After the conquest of Greece by Philip of Macedon and Alexander (previous to which each independent state employed its own dialect), the Attic, but not in its pure form, became the general language of the whole country; and this dialect, known by the name of *Common* (*κοινή*), is taken as the basis of Greek grammars.

The Greek Testament and the Septuagint are examples of this dialect.

Examples of Elision, Synizesis, &c. found in Homer.

Elision, of which Apostrophe (') is the sign, is used in the following cases:—

- αι in the terminations -ομαι, -атаι, -εται, -ονται, -εσθαι, -ασθαι: as, βούλομ' ἐγώ, ἀρέσθ' ἐπί, &c.
- οι in τοι and μοι.
- α without limitation.
- ε in all terminations: ex., ἰδέ, and term. -ζε, and Opt. -ειε.
- ι in Dat. Sing. occasionally, and the personal endings -ασι, -ησι, -ησι, -ουσι, -ωσι.
- ο in τοῦτο, δύο, ἀπό, ὑπό, and the verbal term. -ατο, -ετο, -οντο, -οιατο, ex. τό and πρό.

Synizēsis, which is the coalition of two vowel sounds into one, is most frequently found in the case of ϵ : thus—

ϵ with α or φ , as $\widehat{\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma}$.	ϵ with o , as $\widehat{\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}o\nu\epsilon\varsigma}$.
ϵ „ $\alpha\iota$ „ $\widehat{\xi\sigma\sigma\epsilon\alpha\iota}$.	ϵ „ ω „ $\widehat{\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu}$, $\widehat{\Pi\eta\lambda\eta\iota\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\omega}$.
ϵ „ $\epsilon\alpha$ „ $\widehat{\beta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\alpha}$.	ϵ „ $o\iota$ „ $\widehat{\theta\epsilon\omicron\iota\sigma\iota\nu}$.
ϵ „ η „ $\widehat{\chi\rho\nu\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\eta\nu}$.	ϵ „ $o\nu$.

The following examples are also found: $\widehat{a\epsilon}$, $\widehat{a\epsilon\iota}$, $\widehat{\eta\iota}$, $\widehat{\iota\alpha}$, $\widehat{\iota\alpha\iota}$, $\widehat{\iota\eta}$, $\widehat{o\epsilon\iota}$, $\widehat{\iota o}$: $\widehat{o o}$ in $\widehat{\omicron\gamma\delta o o\nu}$, $\widehat{\nu o\iota}$ in $\widehat{\delta a\kappa\rho\acute{o}\iota\sigma\iota}$.

The following combination is used between two words: $\widehat{\eta\alpha}$, $\widehat{\eta\epsilon}$, $\widehat{\eta\eta}$, $\widehat{\eta\eta\epsilon}$, $\widehat{\eta\epsilon\iota}$, $\widehat{\eta o\nu}$, $\widehat{\eta o\iota}$, $\widehat{\epsilon\iota o\nu}$, $\widehat{\omega\alpha}$, $\widehat{\omega o\nu}$.

Crasis is limited to few cases; chiefly

$\alpha\alpha$ in $\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha$	=	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha$.
$\alpha\epsilon$ „ $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\omega}$	=	$\kappa\alpha\iota\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$.
$o\alpha$ „ $\acute{\omega}\rho\iota\sigma\tau o\varsigma$	=	$\acute{o}\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\sigma\tau o\varsigma$, $\omega\acute{\nu}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ = $\acute{o}\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$.
$o\epsilon$ „ $\omicron\delta\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$	=	$\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\pi\rho\omicron\upsilon\pi\epsilon\mu\psi\alpha$ = $\pi\rho\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\mu\psi\alpha$.
$o\upsilon\epsilon$ „ $\omicron\upsilon\nu\epsilon\kappa\alpha$	=	$\omicron\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\nu\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ = $\tau\omicron\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\kappa\alpha$.

Diæresis most frequently occurs in words when two vowels are separated by the digamma, and in words compounded with $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, $\gamma\rho\eta\ddot{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.

Apocope. The final vowel is dropped in $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$, $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}$, $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$, $\iota\pi\acute{o}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\iota$, $\pi\rho\tau\iota$, and the final consonant changed or assimilated according to the nature of the following letter.

Contraction. Contract vowels are frequently lengthened: $\acute{\alpha}$ into $\alpha\alpha$, η into $\eta\eta$, ω into $o\omega$, ωo , $\omega\omega$, chiefly in Contract Verbs.

The use of Contraction, however, often varies to suit the measure of the verse.

Metathesis, or the transposition of a consonant, takes place in many words, especially in words with a liquid in the root, and frequently in the case of ρ with a preceding vowel.

Breathing.

The rough breathing frequently passes into the smooth, when its syllable is strengthened by the insertion of other letters or altered by inflection: as from $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda o\mu\alpha\iota$ comes $\delta\lambda\tau o$; $\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\iota$; $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\eta\lambda o\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\kappa\eta\lambda o\varsigma$; $\iota\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\acute{\xi}$, $\iota\eta\eta\acute{\xi}$.

HOMERIC DIALECT.

VARIATION OF LETTERS.

CHANGE OF VOWELS.

- α becomes αι : as αἰετός for αἰτός, αἰεί for αἰέ, παραι for παρά.
α „ η : as θωρήξ for θωράξ, ἡνεμόεις from ἄνεμος, ἡγάθεος.
ε : as δύσετο for δύσατο, βήσειτο for βήσατο, βέρεθρον for βάραθρον.
ε „ η : as τιθέμενος for τιθέμενος, and especially in nouns in ενς before a vowel.
ει : as κεινός for κενός, εἵνεκα for ἔνεκα, εἴως for ἔως, Ἑρμείας for Ἑρμέας ; only before vowels and semivowels.
εο „ ευ : as πλέονες, πλεῦνες.
εν „ ηυ : as ἡύ for εὔ, ἡύτε for εὔτε, ἡύκομος for εὔκομος.
η „ ε in subj. mood : as εἶδετε for εἶδητε, ἀργέτι for ἀργῆτι.
ι „ η : as ἐπήβολος, comp. of ἐπί and βάλλω.
ο „ υ in comp. : as ἄλλυδις from ἄλλο.
ω before vowels and semivowels : as Διώνυσος for Διόνυσος, δύω for δύο, τρωχάω for τροχάω.
οι : as ποιή for πύα, πνοιή for πνοή.
ου : as νοῦσος for νόσος, οὐλόμενος for ὀλόμενος, Οὔλυμπος for Ὀλυμπος.
ου „ ο : as βόλεται for βούλεται, τρίπος for τρίπους.
υ „ ευ sometimes : as πευκάλιμος from πικνικός.
ω „ ο sometimes in nouns, and when it is the characteristic vowel of the subj. : as ἴωμεν for ἴωμεν.

Rejection of Vowels.

α at the beginning of words.

ε in κεῖνος for ἐκεῖνος, κεῖθεν for ἐκεῖθεν, ῥύεσθαι for ἐρύεσθαι, &c.

ε from ει, in ἔκελος for εἴκελος.

α and ε in the middle of words.

CHANGE OF CONSONANTS.

- σ becomes δ : as ὁδμή for ὀσμή, ἴδμεν for ἱσμεν.
 ξ : as ξύν for σύν.
 θ „ τ : as αὔτις for αὔθις.
 σ „ θ : as κεκορυθμένος for κεκορυσμένος.
 σσ and ττ are interchanged : as λίσσσομαι and λίτομαι.
 ρ after the augment for the sake of metre is not doubled.

Consonants inserted.

- μ before labials to strengthen the syllable.
 ν before θ in aor. 1 : as ἀμπνύνθη, κρινθέντες for κριθ;—and before other letters : as νώννυμος for νώνυμος.
 σ in σμικρός for μικρός, ὀπισθε for ὀπιθε, ἐσπόμεσθα for ἐπόμεθα.
 τ in πόλις, πόλεμος, and their derivatives : as πτόλις, πτόλεμος.

Consonants doubled in order to strengthen the Syllables.

- π in ὀππως : κ in πελέκκω : τ in ὄττι, ὄττεο.
 λ after the augment in ἐλλαβε, ἐλλισάμην, &c.
 μ in ἄμμορος, ἔμμορε : ν in ἔννεπε.
 ρ after the augment in some words.
 σ in ὄσσοις, ὀπίσσω, in ἔσσενα after augment, in term. σι third decl., as νέκυσσι : in places where δ is dropped before σ ; as φράζω, φράσσομαι.

Prefixes.

- α before α : as ὀράας for ὀράς, ἐλάαν for ἐλάν ;
 also αι before αι : as ἐκραταίνεν from κραίνω.
 ε „ ε : as ἔεδνα for ἔδνα, ἐέλδεται for ἐλδεται, ἐέργω for ἔργω.
 ε „ η : as ἔηκα for ἦκα, ἔην for ἦν.
 η „ η : as ἦην for ἦν, θήης for θῆς.
 ο „ ο : as ὀλοόφρων for ὀλόφρων.
 ο „ ω : as ὀρόω for ὀρῶ, βοόωσι for βοῶσι, φόως for φῶς.
 ω „ ω : as ἡβώωσα for ἡβῶσα, παραδρώωσι for παραδρῶσι, ἡβῶοιμι for ἡβῶμι = ἡβῶοιμι.

The prefix ε is very frequently used : 1. *metri gratiâ*, when its insertion forms a short syllable : as ἐοῦσι for οὔσι, ἔισος for ἴσος, ἐών for ὤν ; 2. for the sake of euphony in nouns and verbs, and before contracted ω and an ο sound, and chiefly as a prefix in Synizesis : as βουλῶν for βουλῶν.

Affixes.

- ε after η : as ἡέλιος for ἥλιος.
 ο „ ω : as δῶομεν for δῶμεν, μνωομένη for μνωμένη.

THE DECLENSIONS.

Besides the terminations of the cases peculiar to itself, the Homeric dialect has a *suffix* $\phi\iota(\nu)$ added to the root of the word, in the Gen. and Dat. cases.

First Declension.

Singular.			Plural.
N.	α^2 becomes η^3		
G.	$\eta\varsigma$ „	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{\alpha}\bar{o}, \text{ the oldest} \\ \text{form.} \\ \omega \text{ and } \bar{\epsilon}\omega \text{ by syn-} \\ \text{æresis.} \\ \eta\phi\iota(\nu) \\ \eta\phi\iota(\nu) \end{array} \right.$	G. $\omega\nu$ becomes $\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu, \hat{\omega}\nu, \acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$
	$\alpha\varsigma$ „		D. $\alpha\iota\sigma\iota$ „ $\eta\sigma\iota, \eta\sigma\iota\nu, \eta\varsigma,$ and $\alpha\iota\varsigma$ only in two words, $\theta\epsilon\alpha\iota\varsigma, \acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma.$
D.	η „		
A.	$\alpha\nu$ „	$\eta\nu$	

Some masculines of this declension end in α : as $\iota\pi\acute{\nu}\omicron\tau\alpha$ for $\iota\pi\acute{\nu}\omicron\tau\eta\varsigma$.

Second Declension.

Singular.			Plural.
N.			
G.	$\omicron\nu$ becomes $\omicron\iota\omicron, \omicron\phi\iota\nu, \epsilon\omega^4$		G. $\omega\nu$ becomes $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu, \omicron\phi\iota\nu$
D.	ψ „ $\omicron\phi\iota\nu$		D. $\omicron\iota\varsigma$ „ $\omicron\iota\sigma\iota(\nu), \omicron\phi\iota\nu.$
V.	ϵ „ $\omicron\varsigma$ usually		

Dual.

G. and D. $\omicron\nu$ becomes $\omicron\iota\nu$, as $\iota\pi\omicron\iota\nu$ for $\iota\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\nu$.

1. $\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma = \nu\acute{o}\omicron\varsigma$ is the only word contracted; the rest retain the open form.

2. The Gen. $\hat{\omega}\omicron$ for ω of the Attic declension, is found in some proper names: as N. $\Pi\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, G. $\Pi\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\hat{\omega}\omicron$, D. $\Pi\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\phi$, Acc. $\Pi\eta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\omega\nu$.

Third Declension.

Singular.		Plural.
G.	$\phi\iota\nu$ added to root	G. $\omicron\phi\iota\nu$
		D. $\sigma\iota, \sigma\sigma\iota, \epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu), \epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota(\nu), \omicron\phi\iota\nu,$ and with σ inserted for euphony.

² Chiefly in nouns in α pure and $\rho\alpha$ in Nom., and also in Masc. in $\alpha\varsigma$.

³ Except $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$, a goddess, and some proper names in $\alpha\varsigma$. Nouns in $\epsilon\iota\alpha, \omicron\iota\alpha$ from adj. in $\eta\varsigma$ and $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, and also some fem. words change α into η : as $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta$ for $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\lambda\omicron\iota\acute{\iota}\eta$ for $\omicron\acute{\alpha}$.

⁴ Used by Herod. in many names of men: as $\text{Barr}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ for $\text{B}\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\tau\omicron\nu$.

Dual.

G. and D. *οιν* becomes *οιν*.

In words syncopated, as *άνήρ*, G. *άνέρος*, *άνδρός*, *γαστήρ*, &c., Homer either retains or rejects *ε* as the verse requires.

TERMINATIONS AND EXAMPLES.

CONTRACT NOUNS.

-ος, Neut. Gen. -εος.		Examples.	
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -ος	N. -εα ⁵	N. γένος	N. γένεα, γένεα
G. -εος or -εως	G. -εων, -εσφι	G. γένεος, γένεως	G. γενέων
D. -ει or -εϊ	D. -εσσι, -εσσιιν, -εσφιν	D. γένει, γένει	D. γενέεσσι, γενέεσσι
A. -ος	A. -εα ⁵	A. γένος	A. γένεα.

-ις and ι, Gen. -ιος (Att. εως).			
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -ις	N. -ιες	N. πόλις, πτόλιος	N. πόλιες, πόλεις
G. -ιος	G. -ιων	G. πόλιος, πόλεος, πόληος	G. πολίων
D. -ι	D. -ισσι or -ιεςσι	D. πόλει, πόληϊ, πτόλεϊ	D. πολίεσσι
A. -ιν	A. -ις or -ιας	A. πόλιν, πτόλιν	A. πόλιας, πόλεις, πόληας.

-ας, Gen. -ας.			
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -ας	N. -ᾶ, -ᾷ	N. γῆρας	N. γέρα
G. -ας	G. -αων	G. γήρας	G. γεράων
D. -αϊ or -αι, -α	D. -αεσσι	D. γήραι, γήραι	
A. -ας (αν)	A. -ᾶ, ᾷ	A. γῆρας	

Homer uses either the open or contract forms of the Gen. and Dat. as the verse requires.

⁵ Often pronounced by Synæresis.

-υς, Gen. -υος.		Examples.	
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -υς	N. υ <u>ε</u> ς	N. νέ <u>κυ</u> ς	N. νέ <u>κυ</u> ες
G. -υ <u>ο</u> ς	G. -υ <u>ω</u> ν	G. νέ <u>κυ</u> ος, νέ <u>κυ</u> ος	G. νε <u>κύ</u> ων
D. -υ <u>ι</u> or -υ <u>ϊ</u>	D. -υ <u>σ</u> αι or -υ <u>ε</u> σ <u>αι</u>	D. νέ <u>κυ</u> ι	D. νέ <u>κυ</u> σαι(ν), νέ <u>κυ</u> σι(ν), νε <u>κύ</u> εσαι(ν)
A. -υ <u>ν</u>	A. -υ <u>α</u> ς or -υ <u>ς</u>	A. νέ <u>κυ</u> ν	A. νέ <u>κυ</u> ας, νέ <u>κυ</u> ας (γέν <u>υ</u> ς, ι <u>χ</u> - θ <u>υ</u> ς = - <u>ύ</u> ας. contr.).

-ης and -ες, Gen. -εος.		Examples.	
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -η <u>ς</u> , -ε <u>ς</u>	N. -ε <u>ε</u> ς or -ε <u>ι</u> ς	N. ε <u>υ</u> ώ <u>δ</u> η <u>ς</u>	N. ε <u>υ</u> ώ <u>δ</u> ε <u>ε</u> ς, ε <u>υ</u> ώ <u>δ</u> ε <u>ι</u> ς
G. -ε <u>ο</u> ς	G. -ε <u>ω</u> ν	G. ε <u>υ</u> ώ <u>δ</u> ε <u>ο</u> ς	G. ε <u>υ</u> ώ <u>δ</u> ε <u>ω</u> ν
D. -ε <u>ι</u> or -ε <u>ϊ</u>	D. -ε <u>σ</u> ι or -ε <u>σ</u> σι	D. ε <u>υ</u> ώ <u>δ</u> ει, ε <u>υ</u> ώ <u>δ</u> ε <u>ϊ</u>	D. ε <u>υ</u> ώ <u>δ</u> ε <u>σ</u> σι
A. -ε <u>α</u> or -ε <u>ᾶ</u>	A. -ε <u>α</u> ς or -ε <u>ᾶ</u> ς	A. ε <u>υ</u> ώ <u>δ</u> ε <u>α</u> , ε <u>υ</u> ώ <u>δ</u> ε <u>α</u>	A. ε <u>υ</u> ώ <u>δ</u> ε <u>α</u> ς, ε <u>υ</u> ώ <u>δ</u> ε <u>α</u> ς.

In proper names in -κλέης, as Ἡρακλέης, εε becomes η in oblique cases: as G. Ἡρακλήος, D. -ῆι, A. -ῆα, V. -εις.

-ευς, Gen. -εος.		Examples.	
Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. -ε <u>υ</u> ς	N. -η <u>ε</u> ς	N. βασι <u>λ</u> ε <u>υ</u> ς	N. βασι <u>λ</u> ῆ <u>ε</u> ς
G. -η <u>ο</u> ς, -ε <u>ο</u> ς	G. -η <u>ω</u> ν	G. βασι <u>λ</u> ῆ <u>ο</u> ς	G. βασι <u>λ</u> ῆ <u>ω</u> ν
D. -ῆ <u>ι</u> , -ε <u>ϊ</u> or -ε <u>ι</u>	D. -ε <u>υ</u> σι	D. βασι <u>λ</u> ῆ <u>ι</u>	D. βασι <u>λ</u> ε <u>υ</u> σι
A. -ῆ <u>ᾶ</u> , -ε <u>α</u> , -ῆ	A. -ῆ <u>ᾶ</u> ς	A. βασι <u>λ</u> ῆ <u>α</u>	A. βασι <u>λ</u> ῆ <u>α</u> ς
		V. βασι <u>λ</u> ε <u>υ</u> .	

N. Τυ <u>δ</u> εύ <u>ς</u>	N. Πη <u>λ</u> εύ <u>ς</u>	N. Ἀ <u>χ</u> ι <u>λ</u> εύ <u>ς</u>	N. Ὀ <u>δ</u> υσ <u>σ</u> εύ <u>ς</u> (σ <u>σ</u>)
G. Τυ <u>δ</u> έ <u>ο</u> ς	G. Πη <u>λ</u> ῆ <u>ο</u> ς	Ἀ <u>χ</u> ι <u>λ</u> λ <u>ε</u> ύ <u>ς</u>	G. Ὀ <u>δ</u> υσ <u>σ</u> ῆ <u>ο</u> ς (σ <u>σ</u>)
D. Τυ <u>δ</u> ε <u>ϊ</u>	Πη <u>λ</u> έ <u>ο</u> ς	G. Ἀ <u>χ</u> ι <u>λ</u> ῆ <u>ο</u> ς	Ὀ <u>δ</u> υσ <u>σ</u> ε <u>υ</u> ς
A. Τυ <u>δ</u> έα	D. Πη <u>λ</u> ῆ <u>ι</u>	Ἀ <u>χ</u> ι <u>λ</u> λ <u>ῆ</u> ο <u>ς</u>	Ὀ <u>δ</u> υσ <u>σ</u> έ <u>ο</u> ς
Τυ <u>δ</u> ῆ	Πη <u>λ</u> ε <u>ϊ</u>	D. Ἀ <u>χ</u> ι <u>λ</u> ῆ <u>ι</u>	D. Ὀ <u>δ</u> υσ <u>σ</u> ῆ <u>ι</u>
	Πη <u>λ</u> ε <u>ϊ</u>	Ἀ <u>χ</u> ι <u>λ</u> λ <u>ῆ</u> ι, Ἀ <u>χ</u> ι <u>λ</u> λ <u>ε</u> ι	Ὀ <u>δ</u> υσ <u>σ</u> ε <u>ϊ</u>
	A. Πη <u>λ</u> έα	A. Ἀ <u>χ</u> ι <u>λ</u> ῆ <u>α</u>	A. Ὀ <u>δ</u> υσ <u>σ</u> ῆ <u>α</u> (σ <u>σ</u>)
		Ἀ <u>χ</u> ι <u>λ</u> λ <u>ῆ</u> α	Ὀ <u>δ</u> υσ <u>σ</u> έα
		V. Ἀ <u>χ</u> ι <u>λ</u> ε <u>υ</u>	Ὀ <u>δ</u> υσ <u>σ</u> ῆ
			V. Ὀ <u>δ</u> υσ <u>σ</u> ε <u>υ</u> (σ <u>σ</u>)

Nouns in *ως*, Gen. *ωτος*, drop *τ* of Dat. and Acc. Sing., and contract the vowels: as *ἰδρῶ* = *ἰδρῶτα*, *ἰδρῶ* = *ἰδρῶτι*, *γέλω* = *γέλωτα*, *γέλω* = *γέλωτι*.

Nouns in *ων*, Gen. *ωνος*, sometimes take the short vowel *ο*: as *Κρονίων*, Gen. *ἰωνος* and *ιονος*.

Nouns in *ως*, G. *ωος*, use the open form. But the following contract forms occur: D. *ἦρω*, *ἦρωϊ*, A. *ἦρω*: *Μίνω*, Ac.

Nouns in *ως*, *ω*, Gen. *δος*, have the contract form, except *χρώς* and its compounds: *χροός*, *χροί*, *χρόα*.

ANOMALOUS SUBSTANTIVES.

N. Ἄρης, *Mars*.

G.	" Ἀρηος	" Ἀρεος
D. Ἄρη	" Ἀρηϊ	" Ἀρει
A. Ἄρην	" Ἀρηα	
V.	" Ἀρες	" Ἀρες

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. βούς, <i>ox</i> .	N. βόε	N. βόες
G. βόος		G. βοῶν
		D. βουσί(ν), βόεσσι(ν)
A. βούν	A. βόε	A. βόας, βοῦς.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἀρνεός, <i>a lamb</i> (orig. an adj.).		N. ἄρνες
G. ἀρνειοῦ		G. ἀρνῶν, ἀρνειῶν
D. ἀρνειῷ		D. ἄρνεσσι, ἀρνειοῖς
A. ἄρνα, ἀρνειόν	A. ἄρνε	A. ἄρνας, ἀρνειούς.

Singular.	Plural.
N. γόνυ, <i>knee</i> .	N. γούνα, γούνατα
G. γουνός, γούνατος	G. γούνων
D.	D. γούνεσσι, γούνασι (-ασσι)
A. γόνυ	A. γούνα, γούνατα.

N. γρηῦς, *γρηῦς*, an old woman.
 G. γραῖης
 D. γρηῖ
 A. γραῖαν
 V. γρηῦ, γρηῦ.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>δαίς, banquet.</i>	N. <i>δαῖτες</i>
G. <i>δαιτός, δαίτης, δαιτύος</i>	G. <i>δαιτῶν</i>
D. <i>δαιτί</i>	D. <i>δαίτησι</i>
A. <i>δαῖτα, δαίτην</i>	A. <i>δαῖτας.</i>

N. *δέος, fear.*
G. *δείους.*

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>δόρυ, spear</i>		N. <i>δοῦρα, δούρατα</i>
G. <i>δουρός, δούρατος</i>	N. and A. <i>δοῦρε</i>	G. <i>δούρων</i>
D. <i>δουρί, δούρατι</i>		D. <i>δούρεσσι, δούρασι</i>
A. <i>δόρυ</i>		A. <i>δοῦρα, δούρατα.</i>

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>κάρ, κάρη, the head.</i>	N. <i>κάρᾱ, καρήατα, κάρηνα</i>
G. <i>κάρητος, καρήατος, κρατός, κράατος</i>	G. <i>κράτων καρήνων</i>
D. <i>κάρητι, καρήατι, κρατί, κράατι</i>	D. <i>κрасί</i>
A. <i>κάρη (κράτα)</i>	A. <i>κράατα κάρηνα.*</i>

Roots : *καρατ-, κρατ-, κραατ-, καρητ, καρηατ-, καρην-*

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>λᾶς, a stone.</i>	N. <i>λᾶε</i>	
G. <i>λᾶος</i>		G. <i>λάων</i>
D. <i>λᾶϊ</i>		D. <i>λάεσσι.</i>
A. <i>λᾶαν</i>		

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. <i>νηῦς, a ship.</i>		N. <i>νηες, νέες</i>
G. <i>νηός, νεός</i>	N. A. V. <i>νηε</i>	G. <i>νηῶν, νεῶν, ναῦφιν</i>
D. <i>νηϊ</i>	G. D. <i>νεοῖν</i>	D. <i>νηυσί, νήεσσ', νέεσσιν, ναῦφιν</i>
A. <i>νηα, νέα</i>		A. <i>νηας, νέας.</i>

In comp. *ναυσί* is used.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>ῥῆς, sheep.</i>	N. <i>ῥῆες</i>
G. <i>ῥῆος, οῖός</i>	G. <i>ῥῆων, οῖῶν</i>
D. <i>ῥῆιν</i>	D. <i>ῥῆεσσιν, οῖεσσιν, ῥεσσιν</i>
	A. <i>ῥῆς.</i>

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>οῦς, the ear.</i>	N. <i>οὔαρα</i>
G. <i>οὔατος</i>	G.
D.	D. <i>οὔασι, ὠσίν</i>
A. <i>οὔς</i>	A. <i>οὔαρα.</i>

N. Πάτροκλος
 G. Πατρόκλου, οιο, ῆος.
 D. Πατρόκλω
 A. Πάτροκλον, ῆα
 V. Πάτροκλε, εἰς.

Singular.	Plural.
N. σπέος, <i>a cave.</i>	N.
G. σπείους	G. σπείων
D. σπῆϊ	D. σπέσσι, σπήεσσι.
A. σπέος, σπείος	A.

Singular.	Plural.
N. υἱός, <i>a son.</i>	N. υἱες, υἱέες, υἱεῖς
G. υἱοῦ, υἱος, υἱέος	G. υἱῶν, υἱέων
D. υἱι υἱί, υἱεῖ	D. υἱοῖσιν, υἱάσι
A. υἱόν, υἱα υἱέα	A. υἱούς, υἱας, υἱέας
	V. υἱες, υἱεῖς.

Singular.	Plural.
N. χεῖρ, <i>the hand.</i>	
D. χερί	D. χείρεσιν and χείρεσσιν.
A. χέρα	

ADJECTIVES.

ος, εια, υ. The feminine in the Gen. and Dat. changes *a* into *η*: as *είης* for *είας*, *είη* for *εία*. In a few words (*βαθύς*, *ώκύς*) the fem. ends in *έα* or *ήη*: as *βαθήης*, *ώκέας*.

εύρύς in Hom. has Acc. *εύρέα* or *εύρύν*.

ήεις, ήεσσα, ήεν. The contracted form *-ῆς*, *-ῆσσα*, *-ῆν*, is often used.

όεις, όεσσα, όεν. The contract form changes *οε* into *ευ*. Ep. for Neut. *-όεν*, *-όειν*.

The following forms of **πολύς** occur in Homer:—

Singular.	Plural.
N. πολύς, <i>πουλύς</i> , <i>πολλή</i> , <i>πολύ</i>	N. πολέες, <i>πολεῖς</i>
G. πολέος	G. πολέων
D.	D. πολέσι, <i>πολέσσι</i> , <i>πολέεσσι</i>
A. <i>πολύν</i> , <i>πουλύν</i> , <i>πολλήν</i> , <i>πολύ</i>	A. <i>πολέας</i> , <i>πολεῖς</i> .

In Ep. **πολύς** is declined regularly: as N. *πολλός*, *πολλή*, *πολλόν*, &c.

έως. The following forms occur:—

N. *έως*, *έῦ*, *εὔ*: adv. *ήν* in comp.
 G. *έως*
 A. *έύν*, *ήύν*.

ης, ες. The Epic has a fem. form, εια, in compounds.

Comparison.

- (1) -ώτερος, -ώτατος, are sometimes used for -ότερος, -ότατος for the sake of the verse, even after a syllable long by nature: as κακώτερος, λαρώτερος, &c.
- (2) Adjectives in -ύς and -ρος have their comp. in -ίων and -ιστος as well as the regular form.

Anomalous Forms.

ἀγαθός	ἀρείων ¹ , λωίων, λωίτερος	κάρτιστος ²
κακός	κακώτερος, χειρότερος, χερείων, χειριώτερος	ήκιστος, κακώτατος
ὀλίγος	ὀλίζων	
ρήτιδος	ρήτιτερος	ρήϊστος, ρήϊτατος
βραδύς	βράσσω	βάρδιστος
παχύς	πάσσω	

Plural.

N. πλέες,	πλέονες, πλείονες, πλείους
G. πλεόνων	
D. πλεόνεσσι, πλείοσι	
A. πλέας,	πλέονας, πλείονα.

Singular.

N. χερείων, χείρων, χείρον
G. χέρηρος, χερείονος, χείρονος
D. χέρηϊ, χερείονι, χείρονι
A. χέρηα, χερείονα, χείρονα
χερείω

Plural.

N. χέρηες, χείρονες.

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL.

μία becomes ἴα (ἰῆς, ἰῆ, ἴαν): masc. ἰῶ for ἐνί.

δύο. Epic forms:

N. δύο, δύο	δοίω	δοιοί, αἱ, ἅ
D.		δοιοῖς, δοιοῖσι
A. δύο, δύο	δοίω	δοιούς, ἄς, ἅ.

τέσσαρες becomes πίσυρες: Dat. Pl. τέττασιν, Hom.

δώδεκα ,, δυοκαίδεκα and δυώδεκα.

εἴκοσι ,, εἰκόσι.

¹ βέλτερος, φέρτερος.

² βέλτατος, φέρτατος, φέριστος.

ORDINAL.

πρῶτος becomes πρόμος	ἐννατος becomes ἑνατος, εἵνατος
τρίτος „ τρίτατος	ἑβδομος „ ἑβδόματος
τέταρτος „ τέταρτος	ὄγδοος „ ὀγδόατος

PRONOUNS.

Personal.

Ἐγώ.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἐγών	N. νῶϊ, νῶϊν	N. ἄμμες
G. ἐμέο, ἐμεῖο	G. and D. νῶϊν	G. ἡμέων, ἡμείων
D. ἐμεῦ, <u>μεῦ</u> , ἐμέθεν <i>enclitic</i>	A. νῶϊ, νῶ	D. ἡμιν, ἄμμι(ν)
		A. ἡμέας, ἡμας
		ἄμμε.

Σύ.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τύνη	N. σφῶϊν	N. ὕμμες
G. σέο, σεῖο	G. and D. σφῶϊν	G. ὑμέων, ὑμείων
σεῦ, σέθεν, τεοῖο		D. ὕμμι(ν)
D. τοί, τεῖν	A. σφῶϊ, σφῶ	A. ὕμμε, ὑμέας, ὕμμι'.

Οὐ.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
G. ἔο, εἶο; ἐέιο, late		G. σφέων, σφείων
ἔθεν, εῦ, εῖν		D. σφίν, σφί, σφ'
D. ἐοῖ, οἱ	D. σφῶϊν	A. σφέας, σφείας, σφέ,
ῖν	A. σφῶέ, σφῶ	σφ'.
A. ἐέ, ἔ, μίν		

Note.—ἐ is used for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό.

1. The *Relative* pronoun was identical with the article, but distinguished from it by its accent.

2. ὅς frequently becomes ὃ in Nom. with τε enclitic: as ὃτε. In the plural it has τοί, ταί.

3. οἶο, ὄου = οὖ; ἔης = ἦς, ἦσι, ἦς = αἶς.

τις. *Indefinite.*τίς. *Interrogative.*

Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N. τις τι	D. τέοισι	N. τίς τί	G. τέων
G. τεο	A. ἄσσα	G. τέο	D. τέοισι
D. τεψ	τψ.		A. ἄσσα?

		δοτις.		
Singular			Plural.	
N. ὅτις	ὅττι		N.	
G. ὅτεν, ὅττεο, ὅτεο			G. ὀτέων	
	ὅττεν		D. ὀτέοισι	
D. ὅτεψ, ὅτψ				
A. ὅτινα	ὅττι		A. ὅτινας	ἄσσα.

The *Possessive* pronouns have the following Epic forms:—

ἄμός, ἀμός, ἡ, ὄν = ἡμέτερος.
 τεός, τεή, τεόν = σός.
 ἐός, ἐή, ἐά, ἐόν = ὅς.
 ὑμός, ἡ, ὄν = ὑμέτερος.
 σφός, ἡ, ὄν, Dat. Pl. σφοῖσι = σφέτερος.
 νωίτερος, α, ον.
 σφωίτερος, α, ον.

Reflexive Pronouns. The compound forms, ἐμαντοῦ, σεαντοῦ, ἐαντοῦ, are not used by Homer. He forms them by using the personal pronouns and the pronoun αὐτός separately: as ἐμ' αὐτόν, σοὶ αὐτῷ, ἐ αὐτήν, &c.

VERBS.

AUGMENTS.

1. The *Syllabic Augment* may be rejected or retained at pleasure. Its use is determined by the measure of the verse, the rhythm, or euphony.

The frequentatives ending in -σκον rarely receive the Augment.

2. The *Temporal Augment*.—The use of the Temporal Augment is as arbitrary as that of the Syllabic.

The following verbs beginning with a vowel in Ep. take the Syllabic Augment:—

ἀνδάνω	εἶλω
ἄπτω	εἶρω
εἶδομαι	εἶσα
εἶμι, I go	ἔννυμι
	(εἶπω) ἔειπον.

REDUPLICATION.

1. Reduplication in Homer is not confined to the Perf. and Pluperf. tenses, but is used in all tenses except the Present and Imperfect.

2. Reduplication is found, in addition to the common cases, in—

1. The Future : as, Act. *κεκαθήσει, διδώσω* ; Pass. *δεδέξομαι, λελείψεται*.

2. The Aorist Second, Act. and Midd. very often, and with the Reduplication continued through the moods : as, *ἤγαγον* from *ἄγω*, *κεκάμω* from *κάμνω*, *πεπίθοιμεν* from *πείθω*, *λελάβεσθαι* from *λαμβάνω*.

3. The Syllabic Augment is in some forms added to the Reduplication : as, *ἐκέλετο* sync. for *ἐκεκέλετο* ; so also *ἐπέφραδεν* from *φράζω*.

Note.—If the verb begin with a labial, *μ* is inserted for euphony after the Reduplication.

4. The following Verbs in Epic are found in the Second Aorist and Perfect with the Attic Reduplication :—

Second Aorists.

ἤκαχον, ἀκαχών, from *ἄχω*.

ἤλαλκον, ἀλαλκεῖν, from *ἀλέξω*.

ἤραρον, ἀραρών, from (*ἀραρίσκω*).

ἤπαφον, ἀπαφοίμην, from (*ἀπαφίσκω*).

ἐνένιπον, ἠνίπαπον, from *ἐνίπτω*.

ῥορε from *ῥρνυμι*.

ἠρύκακον, ἐρυκακέειν, from *ἐρύκω*.

Perfects and Pluperfects.

ἀκαχμένος from (*ἄχω*).

ἀλάλημαι, ἀλάλησθαι, from *ἀλάομαι*.

ἀνήνοθα from (*ἄνεθω*), *ἐπενήνοθε* from (*ἐνέθω*).

ἄρηρα, ἀραρυῖα, from (*ἄρω*).

ἀκήχεμαι, -ημαι, 3 pers. *ἀκηχέδεται, ἀκάχησθαι*, from (*ἄχω*).

ἐγρηγόρθασι, ἐγρήγορθε, from *ἐγείρω*.

ἐδηδώς, ἐδήδομαι, from (*ἔδω*).

ἐληλαμένος, ἐληλάδατο, -έδατο, from *ἐλάω, ἐλαύνω*.

ἐρηρέδαται from *ἐρείδω*.

ἐρίριπτο from *ἐρίπω*.

ἐρήρισμαι from *ἐρίζω*.

συνοχωκότε (ὄκωχα) from *ἔχω*.

οἷχωκα(χα), παρῳήχηκεν, from *οἷχομαι*.

ὀρώρεται, ὀρώρηται subj., from *ῥρνυμι*.

TENSE ENDINGS.

ACTIVE.

Present Tense.

Indicative.		Subjunctive.	
Sing. 1	-μι in some words	1	-μι : as λύωμι = λύω
2		2	-σθα : ,, λήσθα = λύης
3		3	-σι : ,, λύσι = λύη
Plur. 1			

Optative.

1	
2	-σθα : as λυοῖσθα = λύοις
3	

Pluperfect.

Sing. 1	-εα = ειν : as λελύκεα for λελύκειν
2	-εας = εις
3	-εε(ν) = ει

Infinitive.

Pres. -έμεναι, -έμεν = ειν : as πινέμεναι and πινέμεν for πίνειν.

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.
<i>Present Tense.</i>		
Sing. 2 -εαι, αο = η	εο, ευ = ου	ηαι = η εαι
		3 εται = ηται
Plur. 1 -μεσθα = μεθα, also -όμεσθα and -οίμεσθα = όμεθα		
3 -αται = νται, also -οίατο = ονται.		

Imperfect.

Sing. 2 -εο, ευ = ου	Plur. 1 -μεσθα = μεθα.	3 ατο = οντο
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Perfect and Pluperfect.

Plur. 1	-μεσθα = μεθα
3	-αται = μμένοι εισί.

Future Middle.

Indic. Sing. 3 -εαι = η.

Aorist Middle.

Sing. 2 -αο = ω

Plur. 1 -μεσθα =
μεθα.

3 Plur. αἶατο =
αὐτο.

Aorist Passive.

Subjunctive.

Sing. 1 εἶω = ὦ
2 ἦης = ῆς
3 ἦη = ῆ

Plur. 1 -εἴομεν = ὦμεν (ῥομεν)
2 -εἴετε = ῆτε.

Infinitive Mood.

Aor. μεναι, μεν = ναι.

General Remarks on the Verbal Forms.

Present.

The syllable *μι* is added to words, especially in Subj.

The ending *σθα* (an old form) is chiefly found in the 2nd pers. sing. of verbs in *μι*: as *διδῶσθα* for *διδούς*; and frequently in the Subj. of other verbs: as *ἐθέλῃσθα* for *ἐθέλης*.

The 2 sing. Pass. takes either the open uncontracted forms -εαι, -ηαι, -εο, -αο, or the contracted forms -η (from -εαι, -ηαι), -εν (from -εο), or -ω (from -αο).

The endings -εεαι and -εο also become -εαι and -εο.

The Subj. 3 sing. has the ending *σι* affixed: as *φέρεισι* for *φέρει*.

The Imperative Act. and Pass. 3 pl. takes a shortened form: as *ἔστων* for *ἔστωσαν*; *ἐπέσθων* for *ἐπέσθωσαν*.

The Infinitive has the older forms, -εμεναι, -εμεν, for -ειν: as *πινέμεναι* and *πινέμεν* for *πίνειν*.

Of Verbs Pure—note—*οὐτάμεναι* and *οὐτάμεν* for *οὐτᾶν*.

Verbs in *ω* and *εω* also take *η* before *μεναι* instead of *ε*: as *πεινήμεναι* for *πεινῆν*; *γοήμεναι* for *γοῆν*.

The Imperfect and Aorist Indic. take the frequentative endings *σκον*, *εσ*, *ε(ν)*, Midd. *σκόμην*.

Imperfect.

In the 2nd sing. *ον* becomes *εο*, *ευ*.

Some verbs have *τον* for *την* in the 3rd dual: as *διώκετον*, Il. κ. 364.

But *verbs in ωω*, *εω*, form the 3rd dual in *ήτην*: as *ἀπειλήτην*.

Future.

Liquid verbs in *λ*, *ρ*, frequently form the Future with *σ*: as *ἄρω*, fut. *ἄρσω*; *κείρω*, fut. *κέρσω*. On the contrary, many *pure verbs omit* the *σ*: as *τελέει* for *τελέσι*; *κορέει* for *κορέσει*; *ἐρύω* for *ἐρύσω*; *τανύω* for *τανύσω*, &c.

Aorist.

Some verbs which take *σ* in the *Future*, *reject* it in the 1st *Aorist*: as *χέω*, fut. *χέσω*, Aor. *ἔχευα* and *ἔχεα*; *καίω*, fut. *καύσω*, Aor. *έκηα* — *έκεια*.

The 3 pl. Aorist 1 and 2 Pass. ending in *ησαν* is often *shortened* into *εν*: as *δάμεν* for *ἐδάμησαν*; *έκταθεν* for *έκτάθησαν*. Very seldom into *ην*: as *μιάσθην* for *μιάσθησαν*.

The *Æolic Aor.* ending in *εια*, *ειας*, *ειε*, &c., is used by Homer.

The Infinitive uses *-μεναι* and *-μεν* for the ending *-ναι*: as *ἀναβήμεναι* for *ἀναβῆναι*; *θέμεναι* and *θέμεν* for *θεῖναι*; *ἀριθμηθήμεναι* (Pass.) for *ἀριθμηθῆναι*.

The resolved form *ειιν* is frequently found: as *ιδέειν* for *ιδεῖν*.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

In the Perfect the characteristic *κ* is frequently omitted. This peculiarity occurs in *Pure Verbs*.

In the 3 pl. Perf. Pass. *νται* becomes *αται*: as *βεβλήαται* for *βέβληνται*. And *ντο* in the Pluperf. and Opt. is changed into *ατο*: as *πεφo-βήατο* for *πεφóβηντο*.

The Pluperfect ends in *εα*, *εας*, *εεν*, for *ειν*, *εις*, *ει*.

CONTRACT VERBS.

As a general rule, contraction is adopted or neglected to suit the verse.

VERB IN *έω* (FROM KRÜGER).

ACTIVE.

Present.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
Sing. 1	ποιέω, πενθείω	ποιέω, έης, &c.	ποιέοιμι
Plur. 1	ποιέομεν, ποιεύμεν		
3	ποιέουσι, ποιεύσι.		

Imperfect.

Sing. 1 } (έ)ποιέον (έ)ποιέυν	Sing. 3	θέεν, ήσκειν
Plur. 3 }		(ποιέσκον, ποιέεσκον, freq.)

Infinitive ποιήμεναι

Participle ποιέοντος, ποιεύντος.

PASSIVE.

Present.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
Sing. 1	ποιέομαι, ποιεύμαι	ποιέωμαι, έη, &c.	ποιεοίμην
2	ποιείαι		
Plur. 1	ποιεόμε(σ)θα, ποιεύμεσθα		
3	ποιέονται, ποιεύνται.		

Imperfect.

Sing. 1	(έ)ποιεόμην, (έ)ποιεύμην	2	(έ)ποιέο
Plur. 2	(έ)ποιεόμε(σ)θα, (έ)ποιεύμε(σ)θα	3	(έ)ποιέοντο, (έ)ποιεύντο.

VERB IN *άω* (FROM KRÜGER).

ACTIVE.

Present.

Indicative.

Sing. 1	όράω, όρώ	2	όράας	3	όράα
Plur. 1	όρώμεν	2	όράατε		
3	όρώσι(ν), δρώσι				

Imperfect.

Dual 3 ἀνέήτην (ἔασκον, περάσσκον freq.).

Participles.

ὀράων, G. ὀράοντας.

General Remarks.

άω. The uncontracted forms αε, αο, are found only in single words and forms: α sometimes becomes ε in the Imperf. tenses. When contracted, the contracted syllable is frequently lengthened by resolution¹: thus—

ᾱ, φ becomes ᾱᾱ, ᾱᾱ: as μενοινᾱ́φ = μενοινᾱ́ᾱ, μνάσθα = μνᾱ́σθαι, ὀράσθαι = ὀρᾱ́σθαι.

ῶ „ ωω, οω: as ὀρώω = ὀρῶ, δρώωσι = δρῶσι.

ῶ „ ῶοι: as δρῶοιμι = δρῶμι.

Note. αε „ η in the 3rd dual in τῆν of some verbs.

οη „ ω in verbs in οάω. This is an Ion. contraction.

έω. The forms in which ε is followed by ω, φ, η, η, οι, ου, are not always contracted: as φιλέωμεν, φιλείοιμι, &c.

The other forms remain either open or are contracted, as the verse requires. But εο becomes ευ: as γένευ, ἄντευν, &c.

ε becomes ει sometimes: as φιλείω = φιλῶ.

εε² „ ει, or one ε is elided: as μυθείαι, μυθείαι = μυθέ-εαι.

όω. Verbs in όω either—1. follow the common rules of contraction; 2. do not take the contracted form, but lengthen ο into ω; and thus resemble the forms of verbs in άω: as ιδρώονται;

or 3. change ου into οω: as άρώωσι = άροῦσι = άρόουσι.

οι „ οφ: as δηϊόφεν = δηϊοῖεν = δηϊοῖεν.

Obs. The lengthened forms ωο, οω, οφ, are limited to cases in which ου or ω is followed by two consonants, or ι subscript.

¹ But ᾱ before a personal ending beginning with τ is never thus resolved: as ὀρᾱ́ται, not ὀράται. K.

² But ει becomes η in ὁμαρτήτην and ἀπειλήτην.

VERBS IN μι.

The 2 per. sing. *Present Indic. Act.* has the ending -σθα : as *τίθησθα* for *τίθης*, *διδόσθα* for *δίδως*.

The 3 sing. *Subj.* has σι : as *ιστῆσι* for *ιστῆς*, *διδῶσι* for *διδῶ*.

In the 2 and 3 sing. *Pres. and Imp.* the forms of -έω and -όω are found : as *ἐτίθει* for *ἐτίθην*, *δίδοις* for *δίδως*.

In the 3 Pl. *Imperf. and 2 Aorist* the endings are shortened, thus :

-εσαν becomes -εν : as *ἔτιθεν* = *ἐτίθεσαν*, *ἔθεν* = *ἔθεσαν*.
 -ησαν „ -αν : as *ἔσαν* = *ἔστησαν*, *βάν* = *ἔβησαν*.
 -οσαν } „ -ον : as *ἔδιδον* = *ἐδίδοσαν*, *ἔδον* = *ἔδοσαν*.
 -ωσαν } „
 -υσαν „ -υν : as *ἔφυν* = *ἔφυσαν*.

Homer rejects σ in the 2 sing. *Imperative Pres.* and 2 Aor. Middle, and uses the uncontracted forms : as *δαίνυο* for *δαίνυσο*.

The short root vowel is lengthened before the personal endings beginning with μ or ν, to suit the verse : as *τιθήμενος* for *τιθέμενος*, *διδούναι* for *διδόναι*, *ἵλασθαι* for *ἵλασθαι*.

The 2 sing. *Imper. Pres.* of *ἵστημι* in Homer is usually *ἵστη*.

The following forms of the Aorist 2 are used by Homer :—

Contr. form.	Lengthened or resolved form.
Sing. 1 στήω	στήω, στείω.
2 στήης	στήης, στήης ?
3 στήῃ	στήῃ, ἐμβήῃ, φήῃ, φθήῃ, στήῃ ?
Dual στήτον	παρστήετον.
Plur. 1 στήμεν	στέωμεν, στείομεν.
2 στήτε	στέετε, στήτε ?
3 στήσι(ν)	στέωσι(ν), στήωσι(ν).
Sing. 1 θέω	θέω, θείω, δαμείω.
2 θέης	θέης, θήης, θείης.
3 θέῃ	θέῃ, θήῃ, ἀνήῃ, μεθείῃ.
Dual θέτον	θείετον, θέητον ?

Imperfect.

Dual 3 ἀνέστην (ἔασκον, περάσσκον freq.).

Participles.

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άω. The uncontracted forms αε, αο, are found only in single words and forms: α sometimes becomes ε in the Imperf. tenses. When contracted, the contracted syllable is frequently lengthened by resolution¹: thus—

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ῶ „ ῶοι: as δρῶοιμι = δρῶμι.

Note. αε „ η in the 3rd dual in την of some verbs.

οη „ ω in verbs in οάω. This is an Ion. contraction.

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The other forms remain either open or are contracted, as the verse requires. But εο becomes εν: as γένενυ, αὔτευν, &c.

ε becomes ει sometimes: as φιλείω = φιλῶ.

εε² „ ει, or one ε is elided: as μνθεῖται, μνθείαι = μνθέ-εαι.

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οι „ οω: as δηϊόωμεν = δηϊοῖμεν = δηϊοοιμεν.

Obs. The lengthened forms ωο, οω, οω, are limited to cases in which ου or ω is followed by two consonants, or ι subscript.

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In the 3 Pl. *Imperf. and 2 Aorist* the endings are shortened, thus :

-εσαν	becomes	-εν	: as	ἔτιθεν	=	ἐτίθισαν,	ἔθεν	=	ἔθισαν.	
-ησαν	„	-αν	: as	ἔσταν	=	ἔστησαν,	βάν	=	ἔβησαν.	
-οσαν	}	„	-ον	: as	ἔδιδον	=	ἐδίδοσαν,	ἔδον	=	ἔδοσαν.
-ωσαν										
-υσαν	„	-υν	: as	ἔφυν	=	ἔφυσαν.				

Homer rejects *σ* in the 2 sing. *Imperative Pres. and 2 Aor. Middle*, and uses the uncontracted forms : as *δαίνυο* for *δαίνυσο*.

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The following forms of the Aorist 2 are used by Homer :—

Contr. form.	Lengthened or resolved form.
Sing. 1 <i>στῶ</i>	<i>στέω, στείω.</i>
2 <i>στῆς</i>	<i>στήης, στήης ?</i>
3 <i>στῆ</i>	<i>στήη, ἐμβήη, φήη, φθήη, στήη ?</i>
Dual <i>στήτον</i>	<i>παστήτον.</i>
Plur. 1 <i>στώμεν</i>	<i>στέωμεν, στείομεν.</i>
2 <i>στήτε</i>	<i>στήετε, στήητε ?</i>
3 <i>στώσι(ν)</i>	<i>στέωσι(ν), στήωσι(ν).</i>
Sing. 1 <i>θῶ</i>	<i>θέω, θείω, δαμείω.</i>
2 <i>θῆς</i>	<i>θήης, θήης, θείης.</i>
3 <i>θῆ</i>	<i>θήη, θήη, ἀνήη, μεθείη.</i>
Dual <i>θῆτον</i>	<i>θείετον, θέητον ?</i>

Plur. 1	θῶμεν	θέωμεν, θείομεν
2	θῆτε	(δαμείετε), θείετε, θέητε ?
3	θῶσι(ν)	θέωσι(ν), θείωσι(ν)
Sing. 1	δῶ	δώω.
2	δῶς	δώης
3	δῶ	δώη, δώησι.
Plur. 1	δῶμεν	δώομεν.
2		
3	δῶσι(ν)	δώωσι(ν).

Εἰμί.

The following forms occur in Homer :

Present.

Indic. Sing. 1	εἰμί	Plur. 1	εἰμέν
2	ἔσσι, εἶς	3	ἔασι(ν)
Subj. Sing. 1	ἔω, εἴω	Plur. 3	ἔωσι(ν)
3	ἔησιν, ἔη, ἦσιν		
Opt. Sing. 2	ἔοις	Plur. 2	εἴτ'
3	ἔοι		
Imp. Sing. 2	ἔσσο	Plur. 3	ἔστων
Infinitive	ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμεν, ἔμμεν		
Participle	ἔων, ἐοῦσα, ἐόν.		

Imperfect.

Sing. 1	ἔα, ἔ', ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκον	Plur. 3	ἔσαν, εἴατο
2	ἔησθα, ἦσθα		
3	ἔην, ἦην, ἦεν, ἔσκε		

Future.

Indic. Sing. 1	ἔσσομαι	Plur. 1	ἔσόμεσθα
2	ἔσεαι, ἔσσειαι	2	ἔσσεσθ'
3	ἔσσειται, ἔσσειται	3	ἔσσονται
Infinitive	ἔσσεσθαι		
Participle	ἔσόμενος.		

THE ARTICLE.

Sing.	Plur.
G. τεῦ } = τοῦ	N. τοι = οἱ, ται = αἱ
τοῖο }	G. τῶν = τῶν
	D. τοῖσι = τοῖς
	ταῖσι } = ταῖς.
	τῆς }
	τησι }

τοῖσδεσι, τοῖσδεσσι } = τοῖσδε from οὔδε.	τοισίδε }
---	-----------

List of Digammated Words in Homer.

<i>Hebraic</i> αἴγνυμι	εἴκω	ὄς
αἴνυμαι	ἔοικα	ἔο
ἀλῆναι	ἐΐσκω	οἶ
ἄλις	εἴλαρ	ἔ
ἀλῶναι	εἰλέω	ἔργον
ἀναξ	εἴλω	ἔργω
ἀνάσσω	ἔλσαι	ἔέργω
<i>of</i> ἀνδάνω	εἶμα	ἐργάθω
ἄπτω	εἰπεῖν	ἔρδω
ἄραιός	ἔειπον	ἔρέω
ἄρδω	ἔπος	ἔρκος
ἄριστον	ἐκάς	ἔρῶ
ἄρνες	ἔκαστος	ἔρύνω
<i>was</i> ἄστυ	ἔκηλος	ἔσθής
<i>Hevell</i> ἔαρ	ἔκητι	ἔσθος
<i>Hevell</i> ἔδνα	ἐκνύς	ἔσπέρα
<i>Hevell</i> ἔθειραι	ἐκών	ἔσπερος
<i>Hevell</i> ἔθνος	ἔλιξ	ἔτης
<i>Hevell</i> εἶδος	ἐλίσσω	ἔτος
(εἶδω), the forms of	ἐλπίς	ἐτώσιος
εἶδωλον	ἔλπω	ἦδομαι
εἵκοσι	ἐλπωρή	ἦδύς
εἵκοσι	ἔλωρ	ἦθος
εἵκελος	ἔννυμι	ἦκα
ἵκελος	ἔός	ἦλος

ἦνοψ
ἦρα
ἥρη
ἡχέω
ἡχή
ἡχήεις
ἡαχή
ἰάχω
ἴεμαι
ἰεμάς
ἴλιος

ἴον
ιονθάς
ἴπες
ἴρις
ἴς
ἴφι
ἴσος
ἴστωρ
ἴτυς
ἰωή
ἰωκή

ὀθόνη
οἰέω
οἶκος
οἶνος
οἶνοψ
οἰνοποτάζω
ὄϊς
οὔλαμός
οὔλος
ὤλξ
ὤς.

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